

FREE SILVER COINAGE

The Bill Will Pass the House

DESPITE GREAT OPPOSITION

Interesting Doings in Senate and House—About Corporation.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Democratic caucus which was to have been called for Friday evening next to consider the silver question has been abandoned for the present at least.

Harter of Ohio, who was the leading spirit in circulating the call, said today: "I have decided not to push the caucus for the reason that Democratic opinion is changing very rapidly, not only upon the wisdom of passing the silver bill, but upon the merits of the question. While last Thursday nine out of ten men would have predicted that the free silver bill would pass the house, today venture the opinion that no bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver will pass this session."

It is a citizen. The house committee on judiciary today authorized Oulerson to report the bill which provides substantially that a corporation shall be deemed and held as a citizen for all judicial purposes of the state in which it may carry on its business.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The senate committee on finance today decided that on next Tuesday Stewart's free coinage bill will be reported to the senate. There is little doubt as to the nature of the report, for the discussion this morning showed that two Democratic senators would probably join with the Republican majority in recommending adverse action upon the bill.

Many memorials were presented during the morning hour for closing the Columbian exposition on Sunday. Palmer introduced a joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to have United States senators elected by a popular vote, and gave notice that he would on some convenient occasion address the senate on the subject.

The printing bill was taken up, discussed for over two hours and went over without final action. On motion of Teller, the house bill to define and punish blackmailing, which was reported last week, was taken up, and the calendar and recommitted to the judiciary committee, Teller making a remark to the effect that it had been reported through mistake.

After a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The committee on foreign relations reported back adversely various anti-Chinese bills introduced and referred at the present session and reported in lieu of them a bill containing provisions for ten years, the existing laws prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent. The bill further provides that any Chinese or person of Chinese descent convicted and sentenced to be not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States, and having been removed and subsequently convicted of a life offense, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period not exceeding five months, and afterward removed from the country.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, relating to marriage and divorce heretofore introduced by Kyle, was taken up and the senate committee in support of it. The amendment proposes that congress shall have exclusive power to regulate marriage and divorce in the several states and territories and the District of Columbia.

The bill appropriating \$250,000 for the extension of public buildings at Los Angeles, Cal., was passed, when the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The house resumed the consideration of the rules. The pending resolution was that of striking out the clause permitting juries legislation an appropriation bill, provided that it being germane and not retrenched expenditures.

Boatmen's motion was defeated by 85 to 119. On motion of Eulace of Tennessee an amendment was adopted providing that all bills be introduced by presenting them to the clerk properly indorsed and be appropriately referred by the speaker. Dingley of Maine offered an amendment providing for a continuation of the senate amendments to house bills (not appropriating money) as soon as they are laid before the house by the speaker. Agreed to.

O'Neill of Missouri protested against the usual attention given private measures during previous congresses and offered an amendment providing that on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the house meet at 10 o'clock, the two hours to be devoted to private bills. Lost by 86 to 128.

The house then adjourned.

STATE FAIRS.

The State Board Fixes New Dates.

SACRAMENTO, February 4.—The state board of agriculture held its annual meeting tonight. Fred Cox was re-elected president, G. W. Hancock superintendent of park, and Chris Green superintendent of pavilion.

The board discussed a proposition to discard season tickets next season, but deferred action till next meeting. The date of opening the next state fair was fixed for the first Monday in September, racing and stock display to commence the following Thursday.

The board made the following suggestions, among others, for district fair dates: San Jose, August 1 to 8; state fair, September 6 to 17; Stockton, September 19 to 24; Fresno, September 26 to October 1.

In the matter of the exhibition of sheep it was decided to require exhibitors from owners as to dates of lambing on or after January 1, and of shearing on or after March 1 of the year.

The usual stakes for trotting and racing will be given.

The board will meet again on March 21.

The business outlook is excellent.

REGULATING RATES

That the Railroad Combine Wants Enforced.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Chairman Finley of the Western Passenger association issued a decision today on the question of commissions to be paid on emigrant traffic from New York to California points. To this the Rock Island appeal, in which the board arbitrated, decided the appellant entitled to relief, but did not fix the extent of the relief.

The chairman concluded that extreme measures must be taken to secure equal rates. He therefore passed each line to pay such commissions as may be required to meet the competition of an outside line.

The immediate effect of this ruling will be to force all railroads having trans-Missouri lines to lower their rates on business. The commission now being paid in New York is \$13; in the authorized commission from New York to Chicago and \$2 from the Missouri river to the coast \$10 to these amounts to meet outside competition and the entire rate between Chicago and the Missouri river is absorbed. The probability is that the lines in interest will now get together and make an inland commission of a reasonable amount.

Obtained Their Commission. SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—The supreme court rendered a decision today of great interest to real estate dealers. In the case of C. C. Smith Jr. against C. M. Schiele to recover a brokers' commission for negotiating the sale of land, Smith & Phelps, also brokers, agreed with Schiele to sell the land for 2 per cent commission, but the latter failed to close the sale and refused to pay.

The brokers, however, demanded their commissions and the superior court decided that they were entitled to them, notwithstanding that the contract was solely to sell.

The supreme court sustained the view of the lower tribunal.

ANOTHER RAILROAD

PROJECT TO CONNECT THIS VALLEY WITH HARFORD.

A Probability That the Ruterprizes Will Meet With Deserved Success.

BAKERSFIELD, February 2.—Delegates to the convention called to assemble here today to discuss the project of a railroad to connect this end of the San Joaquin valley with the Pacific coast at Port Harford, met here this morning.

The following gentlemen were present: R. E. Jack, L. Marre, L. C. Branch, Myron Angel and M. M. O'Shaughnessy of San Luis Obispo; Jasper Harrell and James Dietrich of Tulare; W. W. Phillips and H. D. Wilson of Fresno; John Barker, John R. Blodgett, S. W. Ferguson, Mack and H. H. Hirschfeld of Bakersfield; John H. Wise of San Francisco, and some other land owners.

H. A. Blodgett, cashier of the Kern Valley bank, and president and J. D. Young, secretary. After considerable discussion regarding the route, population and products of the various counties, the commercial advantages, etc., the committee concluded to elect Philip H. Hirschfeld of Bakersfield, Fresno, Hirschfeld of Bakersfield, San Luis Obispo and Harrell of Tulare were appointed to report this afternoon.

Upon reassembling the committee made a short report with maps and explanations. The route is to be from Port Harford across the coast range of mountains to a point in the San Joaquin valley in Kern county, a little east of Tulare lake, and about 100 miles west of Bakersfield, ninety miles from San Luis Obispo, fifty-nine miles from Visalia and seventy-four miles from Fresno.

The cost is put down at \$20,000 per mile across the mountains and \$15,000 per mile in the valley.

Then followed a long discussion as to how it should be built. Some thought the supervisors of the counties interested should issue bonds, others by the issuance of stock and others by private subscription.

Legal advice had been taken in San Luis Obispo and it was given that supervisors could issue bonds.

In Fresno legal advice was given by C. E. Phillips, Harrell, and Mack, all bankers, one from each county, were appointed a committee to take subscriptions.

A committee was also appointed consisting of W. W. Phillips, Woodward, Newman, Francis, Ferguson and Hirschfeld, with sweeping power to carry out the scheme of the convention. The convention then adjourned to meet at call of the last named committee.

The Royal is Bakersfield give the delegates a grand banquet at the Southern tonight.

A Carlo Dead.

STOCKTON, February 2.—Edward Daniels, the spotted man of Salls circus, died here last night after a long illness of consumption. He was a negro with large white spots on his face and limbs and white hair. He was 26 years of age and leaves a wife in Kansas, who did not know that he had been ill. The circus man here will give him proper burial tomorrow.

OFFICIAL BAKING POWDER TESTS.

The Health Officer of Los Angeles Examines and Reports the Best.

Los Angeles Times.

Health Officer Dr. McGowan of Los Angeles has made during the last few weeks a thorough study of the baking powders sold in this section of California.

There are so many baking powders in the market, the one of which is easily detected by the health officer, that the health officer of Los Angeles has given the public reliable and authoritative information as to the brands that are both economical and wholesome, is most timely and valuable. A portion of his report is as follows:

"OFFICE OF THE HEALTH OFFICER, Los Angeles, Cal., May 22, 1891. 'From analysis made by Prof. Rising, professor of chemistry of the University of California, Prof. Wenzell, professor of chemistry, California College of Pharmacy, and from further searching analysis made by Professors Thomas Rice & Son, of San Francisco, Prof. Hanks and others, and by analyses which I personally have had made, it is clearly demonstrated and proven that the Royal Baking Powder is pure and wholesome, and that it stands as far as strength and purity are concerned, at the head of baking powders of the health of California. The Royal is composed of absolutely pure, harm and wholesome ingredients of the highest grade and character. 'GRANTVILLE McGOWAN, M.D., 'Health Officer of the City of Los Angeles, Cal.'"

GOLD GALORE.

Discovery of New Bonanzas in Colorado.

DENVER, February 2.—The excitement at Creede, a new mining camp on the Rio Grande railway, in interest, and people are flocking from all parts of the country and a large city of rough board houses has sprung up in a short time. The mines are something more than a mere speculation to those of Leadville in its best days. David H. Moffatt today was offered \$1,000,000 by an English company to bond the Holy Moses mine at Creede, but refused to do so. Since the first prospect hole was started at Creede nine months ago there has been \$5,000,000 worth of ore taken from the mines there, although everything is new and undeveloped as yet.

Today L. V. Dickson, Henry B. Volcott and Senator E. O. Volcott of Denver, Mr. Ward of New York, and Jake Sanders of Leadville, purchased a two-third interest in the last Chance mine at Creede for \$300,000. This mine shipped ninety tons of ore a day which averages \$180 per ton.

In It Now.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—The supreme court this afternoon decided that F. G. Edwards is legally a free commissioner in virtue of his appointment by the county court in 1879, and that he holds for life. In 1889 Governor Stanford appointed T. J. Parsons to succeed Edwards. A contest was made and the superior court decided in Parsons's favor, but the supreme court to which the case was appealed, gives the office to Edwards.

After the Boogie.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Ward Waterbury, the 8-year-old son of Charles P. Waterbury, a wealthy farmer at Pond Ridge, Westchester county, was kidnapped by unknown men on Monday morning while on his way to school. A letter was sent to the father notifying him that unless \$5000 ransom was paid he never would see the child again.

Waterbury this afternoon went to the bank and drew out \$5000, which he says he will pay to the abductors when they produce his little one.

Another Land Syndicate.

SAN JOSE, February 2.—The San Mateo ranch of 8000 acres, between this city and Gilroy, belonging to D. M. Murphy, has been sold for \$400,000. It is understood that an English syndicate is the purchaser and that the property will be divided into small tracts and sold. The land was purchased by C. L. Phillips of San Luis Obispo.

They Are Feeling Better.

LONDON, February 2.—The Santiago correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the Chileans hold Egan responsible for the continued war against the constitutional government of Chile, but their only action in the matter is to leave him entirely isolated. There is a marked improvement here toward the United States government.

Ducat in It.

SAN DIEGO, February 2.—General Ducat, a wealthy resident of Chicago and an ex-commander of the Legion of Honor, who has been stopping at the Hotel del Coronado for several days, was married this morning to Miss Dupont, a niece of one of his former wives and for some time a governess in his family. Miss Dupont is 23 while the general is about 60.

Will Try for Medals.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—Manager T. W. Eck, accompanied by a number of bicycle riders, arrived tonight from Chicago to participate in the 10-day bicycle race, riding eight hours a day. The race will start on Monday, February 7, and will be participated in by all the crack professionals in the country, including Knapp, Morgan, Prince, Howell, Wood, Ashinger and others.

Los Angeles to the League.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—At a meeting of the California baseball league directors this afternoon they decided to admit Los Angeles as a member of the organization. As it was also decided to continue business on the old 4-club basis Sacramento will be dropped out. After consultation on the subject of schools, transportation and constitution the meeting adjourned to February 25.

Wounded of Living.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, February 2.—Ramon Felix, an old and respected rancher living four miles up Morro creek, this county, sustained today a severe gunshot wound. Attaching a string to the trigger, he literally blew his head to pieces. He left a note saying that he was tired of life.

Will Not Oppose.

LINCOLN, February 2.—Notwithstanding sensational reports to the contrary, the best information obtainable tonight is that Governor Thayer will make no resistance to Governor Boyd should the latter wish to immediately assume his duties.

They Stole Rats.

SAN BERNARDINO, February 2.—G. F. Sattler had his second trial yesterday for stealing rats from growers at Riverside, and was convicted. He has already served one term in San Quentin. Three brothers of his are now in jail awaiting trial on the same charge.

Feed Destroyed.

WOODLAND, February 2.—A fire occurred this morning at Black's station, this county, and a warehouse belonging to C. E. Byrne was totally destroyed. It contained 200 tons of hay. Loss partly covered by insurance.

Now Can See Them.

ALBANY, February 2.—The bill allowing the presence of newspaper men at electrical executions and the publication of details thereof has passed the legislature and goes to the governor for his signature.

Good Financing.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Henry H. Yard, who was involved with Barclay in the wreck of the Keyhole bank was held for trial today in \$20,000 bail. Yard's indebtedness to the bank amounted to \$400,000.

His Brother's Slayer.

CARLE ROCK, Wn., February 2.—At a logging camp three miles from here on Saturday night William Herford shot and killed his brother James. Both were drunk and had been quarreling over a trivial affair.

Mrs. Ward's Trouble.

SAN BERNARDINO, February 2.—Mrs. Eliza Ward of Riverside, the Christian scientist, is on trial for manslaughter in having caused the death of George Lord Jr., one of San Bernardino's best citizens.

A GREAT FRUIT TRUST

To Be Formed of Many Large Owners

OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT LAND

Mr. Morgenthau Says That It Will Prove a Source of Great Revenue.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—A New York special says that Henry Morgenthau, the capitalist who has become associated with P. B. Armstrong, the well known insurance man, in a plan of organizing a great fruit growers' trust for consolidating California fruit farms into an enormous association, has been interviewed. He said he preferred to not give much information regarding the matter as it might materially interfere with a successful carrying out of the plan. He stated, however, that stocks and bonds would be issued to those whose farms were absorbed by the trust, and that it was intended to embrace the largest farms, of which Armstrong owns one.

Morgenthau said he was associated with Armstrong in the new move, but the particulars as to others who would be allied to it cannot be obtained for some time yet.

The Commercial Bulletin in referring to the subject, says: "Morgenthau's backing, of course, gives the effect of a financial strength of no mean degree. Dr. Meyer and other former associates of Armstrong in the Mutual fire are not interested in the fruit trust scheme."

Armstrong, who is now en route, will arrive in San Francisco in a few days and will then proceed the subject to California.

YOUNG IN YEARS.

But Aged in a Life of Shadow.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The prosecuting attorney made public tonight a statement of the double life led by Carlisle W. Harris, the young wife poisoner convicted last night, during the past few years. When only 16 he married Lulu Van Zandt, aged 14, under a false name, which girl died of poison. The pair soon went to Connecticut to live when the young wife detected her husband in an intrigue with another girl, and in disgust left him, returning to New York, where almost immediately a criminal operation was performed.

Inspector Dwyer met found this girl at Perth Amboy, where she was living, a physical wreck from the results of the operation. She could not be induced to come to New York to testify as Harris had threatened her, as she lived in terror of him.

Numerous other intrigues of Harris have come to light. During his engagement to Helen Potts he was engaged to a young lady living in Brooklyn, a close friend of his mother. The betrayal of girls by Harris seems to have been numerous. He was at one time employed as purser on the Old Dutch line, and the officers tell many tales about his habits.

FOSTER'S DECISIONS.

HE PASSES SENTENCE ON THREE CHILDREN

For Assaulting the Baltimore Sailors in October Last.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The Herald's Valparaiso special says: Judge of Crimes Foster today passed sentence in the Baltimore assault case. His sentence is subject to review by the court of appeals. The document covers 180 pages and goes all over the evidence.

The finding of the court is that Charles Adams, alias Gomez, is sentenced to 60 days imprisonment for wounding Turnbull, 300 days for public disorder, sixty days for carrying a knife and twenty days for giving aid and comfort to the rioters. A total of 380 days; Jose Almada, sentenced to 320 days for wounding Turnbull; Frederico Rodriguez, sentenced to 144 days imprisonment for wounding Rogio, for public disorder and for carrying a knife. It is held by Judge Foster that the evidence does not show that Rodriguez killed Rogio. On the contrary, Rogio's death was caused by a shot fired by an unknown person. Gomez and Almada are sentenced to the California penitentiary to pay the families of Turnbull and Rogio damages, and these damages are recoverable by civil suit.

Failed to Work.

ROUND RIDGE, N. Y., February 3.—Ward Waterbury, the boy kidnapped yesterday near Long Ridge, was brought home early this morning by John Clore of Stanwich, Ct. The boy was left at the home of Clore by a strange man who then ran away. The boy said he was carried off by two men who took him to a small house and kept him there until night when they left him at the door of Clore's cottage.

All Is Not Peace.

MODESTO, February 3.—The Modesto irrigation board of directors rejected tonight two of the canal wall heaviest Engineer Schuler of San Francisco condemned it as unsafe. District Engineer Winnetka has resigned. The board holds \$20,000 of Contractor McDougall's money as a safety reserve, but he will sue for damages on the ground that the work was done as directed by Winnetka.

Words of Encouragement.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—J. A. Lathrop, American consul at Bristol, England, has written a letter to Secretary Mallin of the state board of trade, warmly commending the plan to establish a bureau in London, and stating that a good market can be found in England for California fruits, canned and fresh, and brandies.

Will Be Very Handy.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—The Examiner says the Southern Pacific company is considering the advisability of building a bridge across Carquinez straits, at or near Port Costa, and that it will probably be built. This will obviate the use of ferry boats in crossing the straits going to Sacramento.

Too Large to Handle.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—A. T. Hatch, one of the largest fruit growers in the state, says he thinks a gigantic fruit trust to control the California output, which was reported to have been organized by P. B. Armstrong and Dr. Meyer of New York, is impracticable as it is too large a scheme to be handled.

Will Try His Hand.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—The South-Ketch fight, which was to have taken place at the California club rooms on February 9, has been declared off as Ketch is ill. The fight was to be between Ketch and Smith and has been declared a week in light to train for the match, as he is already in good condition.

BY VARIOUS ROUTES.

How Many People Met Old Death Yesterday.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Advises received here state that a train on the Baltimore & Ohio, which left here last night and which was made up entirely of United States express cars, was derailed at North Baltimore, O., early this morning, and Engineer James Manuel of Garrettsville, Ind., killed. Grand and two express messengers were injured.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—W. A. McKim, a station agent at Wabbeoka, on the St. Louis & Southwestern road, was mysteriously murdered in his room at the depot. It is thought the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery and the burglar was secured away before they could complete their work.

Millan, Tenn.—At Cedar Grove, a community twenty miles east of here, on a result of a feud over the ownership of some land, John Parleat killed Frank London, Sheriff Easton and two deputies went in search of Parleat and a fight ensued when they came together, and the sheriff and Parleat were both killed.

Newark—All the dead and missing in an explosion at Himmelf's shoe factory last night were thought to have been found. Four bodies were discovered in the ruins after the fire was extinguished, but they could not be identified.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Two families, Watkins and McGully, who started to Oklahoma from Cedar Grove, near here, were frozen to death in the recent blizzard. Their bodies were found on the prairie, near the Arkansas line.

San Antonio, Tex.—Colonel John Withers, cashier of the San Antonio National bank, committed suicide here this morning by shooting himself through the head. No cause is assigned for the suicide.

Dublin—A boat containing a number of sailors belonging to the warship Belle Isle was capsized in the harbor here and four sailors drowned.

CHILI IS SATISFIED

WITH MR. BLAINE'S REPLY OF ACCEPTANCE

Of Chili's Letter of Apology—Three Newspapers Are Knocked Into It.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The Herald's Valparaiso special says: Senator Pereira, minister of foreign affairs, called at the United States legation today and personally thanked Egan for Blaine's recent dispatch accepting Chili's reply to the ultimatum on the Baltimore affair as satisfactory. The meeting between the diplomats was apparently of a most friendly character.

The offices of the Democrats at Santiago and the Opposition at Valparaiso have been cleaned out by mobs.

These papers were regarded as unfriendly to the government. Both papers, as well as the Republic, whose offices were cleaned out yesterday, issued small fly sheets today protesting against the action of the mobs as a violation of the liberty of the press.

President Mery, Captain Corin and Simpson, have gone to Talcahuano to inspect the new dock and plans of fortification for the protection of the harbor.

WILL ABIDE THE LAW.

Lottery Men Accept a Supreme Court Decision.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—John A. Morris, of the Louisiana lottery company, today issued a lengthy address to the people of Louisiana, stating that he had not believed the people of Louisiana as opposed to the lottery as now appears, and not desiring to see them involved in strife and dissension, he had decided to accept or qualify under the lottery amendment, even were it adopted by the people in April next. As the supreme court of the United States has decided the anti-lottery position, he has decided to accept the amendment in respect that law and abstain from violating it in any manner. They are convinced that the granting of another lottery charter would be the cause of continued agitation and dissension on the part of a number of citizens of Louisiana, and he and his associates would be unwilling to accept such charter even though it was given without the payment of \$100,000 tax.

Chicago—A special from New Orleans regarding the announcement of Mr. Morris, head of the Louisiana lottery, says: It is thought this means that the company withdraws all propositions for a ransom of its charters, but it is not known whether other such plans may not be developed. The lottery is reported to have expended between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in the light in the past two years.

A man certain what the effect of Morgan's action will be politically. The anti-lottery Democrats have offered to make no nomination, to retire altogether from the field and to let the pro-lottery men have all the offices if they would adopt a resolution declaring against the lottery. Whether they will do so now that they have held a convention and nominated a state ticket, is doubtful.

A Fatal Mistake.

DES MOINES, February 4.—C. F. Duke, a prominent druggist of this city, is dying in horrible agony tonight as the result of an unfortunate accident. Today he was cutting a piece of wood in the kitchen stove, and while so engaged he was struck by a splinter of wood which entered his chest and lodged in his lungs.

Will Push Him.

DES MOINES, February 4.—At a meeting of the Democratic state central committee today the question of the candidacy of Governor Boies was discussed and it was formally decided to push him for first place on the ticket. A large delegation will be on hand in Chicago to push their candidate.

Too Large to Handle.

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MYSTERIOUS MURDERS

Johnstown Alarmed Over Discoveries

OF BODIES OF MURDERED MEN

A Sort of Jack the Ripper Seems to Have Headquartered in That Vicinity.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., February 3.—Nothing since the awful flood has caused so much alarm as the series of mysterious murders which have been committed within a radius of twelve miles. Apparently all five were done by one hand, but so far the detectives have been unable to discover the perpetrators.

On December 4 the body of a well dressed man was found in the woods near Gallitz with a bullet hole in his head. No clue was obtained as to his identity and he was buried.

A week later the body of another man was found about twelve miles away with a bullet through his head. He was identified as George, a prospector, a citizen of Frugality, who had been murdered for his money.

Less than a week ago the decomposed body of another man was found in the woods near Johnstown. Nothing has been discovered to establish his identity.

The horrible butchery of old man Krings and his wife and the cremation of their bodies a few nights ago is attributed to the same mysterious murderer evidently is hiding in the mountains.

Curtis on Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—The trial of M. B. Curtis, the actor, for killing Policeman Alexander Grant on September 11, began today. The court room was crowded. District Attorney Barnard briefly reviewed the circumstances of the shooting and said the prosecution would offer testimony and facts warranting a verdict of guilty. Policeman Russell testified to drawing a diagram showing the scene of the tragedy, which was presented in the court. Policeman Jaynes testified that he saw Grant after the latter was shot and while the dead body was lying on Polseme street.

Angeline Maxwell, a female peddler who knew Grant, and who saw him with the prisoner on the night of the shooting, was examined at length, but was unable to describe the prisoner's appearance, though he noticed the prisoner was the inside of the sidewalk, and that Grant held the latter's right arm with his left hand. The officer and prisoner were talking, but the witness did not understand English.

Bold Work.

NEW YORK, February 3.—When the mail wagon which left the postoffice last evening with the mail for Hoboken, N. J., arrived at Hoboken it was found to be entirely empty. The wagon with the mail for the 1.45 train on the Lackawanna road lost six pouches for Western New York cities. The catches on the back of the wagon were open and the locks gone. They said, it is supposed, been opened on the ferryboat while crossing the river.

A Battering Divvy.

The Weekly Republican.

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

The Great Newspaper of Central California.

Largest Circulation. The Most News.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Singly in Advance.

Weekly Republican, one year by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months by mail, \$1.25.

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FRESNO-HANFORD.

The proposition to unite Fresno and Hanford by a electric railroad is just now under warm discussion at the latter place, and while a majority of the business men and farmers of that locality are in favor of the project there are some dissenters whose opinions are voiced by a recently established paper, the Journal. The alleged argument against the road is that it would make Hanford and that rich section of country a contributor to Fresno's commercial importance, but that Hanford would get nothing in return. This is a view of the matter that followed its logical conclusion would take the country back to team and freight wagons, for with such means of travel and communication between towns and cities there is little danger of one community exchanging patronage with another. People would stay at home because of the time and hardship involved in going elsewhere. The principle of fostering and retaining business at home is not objectionable in a country in which all industries and resources are represented, but for a single community, the industrial life of which comes from one or two sources, to attempt to isolate itself by refusing to facilitate its business relations with a neighboring community, is simply absurd. Fresno might as well desire that her railroad connection with San Francisco be severed because we contribute through that medium to the bay city's volume of trade. If Fresno's railroad connection with eastern cities alone her local trade would then be confined strictly at home, but who would be so foolish as to argue that such a change would be beneficial? We find in San Francisco a market for many things which there is no market at home and which could not be profitably shipped to the distant markets of the east. Hanford would find by direct and rapid connection with Fresno a like advantage. It would also bring to itself business from adjacent localities that now goes to other points. There is much to be said in favor of this line, considering as it would the business metropolis of the valley with the richest agricultural community in the valley. There is no legitimate argument that can be made against it by either Hanford, Fresno, or any intermediate point. It would be beneficial to all.

The Hanford Sentinel, voicing undoubtedly a majority of the intelligent people of Hanford and vicinity, says on this subject:

The Sentinel's motto is to get what we can as soon as possible, and the more we have the better we will be in for. The plea that is made by our contemporary that "ultimate disaster" will come through loss of trade to this town is a plea detrimental to the enterprise of our merchants and to the recovery of this splendid locality. It says in effect that the people of Lucerne valley are paying tribute to extortion and must continue to do so because in the interest of growth and enterprise in order to avert "ultimate disaster" and in order that this country, its coin and commerce shall not melt away into the coffers of an interfering city forty miles away, we must not associate with that point to the detriment of a short time. Let us say that a "disaster" of a plea to make in the interest of Hanford and Lucerne valley.

The sentiment that we are to be so disastrously overcome and ultimately ruined has gone abroad and will have its bad effect, but it is not endorsed by the business men of Hanford. It is not endorsed by the farming community. On the other hand the people are for the road. They believe that railroads, telegraphs, cables, competition, enterprise and civilization go hand in hand, and that good towns and prosperous farms are the result of that enterprise, a part of whose work is devoted to well laid out network of iron all over the land, linking villages and hamlets, town and city, mountain and plain. This very enterprise has been at work in Lucerne valley. It has made a garden out of a desert. It has changed the barren soil and yacquerio into a land of the short horned cow and milkmaid. It has made the country so good that a highly prosperous and respectable neighbor could live here and want to shake hands with it.

The February number of the Californian Illustrated Magazine, an excellent production, both as regards literary merit and artistic features. Among the most interesting and valuable contributions to current literature is a graphic and fully illustrated description of the John Brown colony near Madera in this country. The description is such that it not only presents to the reader the advantages of this particular colony as a place for rural homes, but it gives a very fair idea of the success and manifold advantages of California colonies in general. The illustrations are from photographs and assist materially in presenting to the mind of the reader abroad the appearance and characteristics of a country of remarkable agricultural possibilities.

No one-half is known of Fresno's fame by the most observing residents of the place. Among the multiplicity of things no one is apparently aware that we have a champion pugilist. That such is the case cannot be doubted, for it is announced in the press of Bakersfield that George Foley, "the Fresno champion," will on Saturday evening fight to a finish for \$50 an unknown pugilist. It may seem a little strange that Fresno has no knowledge of her own champion pugilist, but if he is in Fresno that will settle it. When the fight is over the unknown will not know himself.

Says Johnny McCreary: "An immense quantity of smokeless powder has been burned in the trustees' fight, but all the participants have escaped unscathed up to date." None of the board have been strong up to a lamp post, nor even burned in effigy, but a majority of that body bear indelible marks which they have received in a conflict precipitated by themselves. They will need no designating tag in the future. The people know them as their enemies.

Rev. Mr. McCreary of the K-street Methodist church asks for an audience of working people this evening. In his invitation to the wage-earners the reverend gentleman says that he himself is a laboring man, and will speak in defense of trades unions and organized efforts to elevate the working classes. Mr. McCreary is a practical man and a clear, forcible speaker. He should have a large audience.

HENRY, Alfond and Miller are yet alone in the shrewish tug of war and there is no suspicion of a dark horse.

Mr. Alfond is no longer in it. At a talk to the Fahey he will never rise to that height.

The majority of the board of trustees of Fresno have earned the universal disgust of the taxpayers of the city.

RECIPROCIITY AND PROTECTION.

Congressman Burrows made a very happy distribution in reference to the charges made against reciprocity, that it is free trade under another name, in an address made recently in Boston, at the Boston merchants association banquet. Reciprocity, he insists, is no abandonment of the policy of protection, nor anything like it. The benefits of free trade and those of reciprocity are distinctly different. "We admit," he says, "free of duty, into the American market the things we do not or cannot produce, like tea and coffee, or things which, like sugar, cannot be produced in sufficient quantity to supply the whole market, and in return therefore secure reciprocal advantages in the markets of the countries supplying these articles." Reciprocity strikes down an American industry, cripples an American enterprise. Reciprocity is not antagonistic to protection but guards the home market. Protection establishes, builds up and maintains American industries; reciprocity opens a new outlet for the surplus production of our farms and our factories; protection gives employment to American labor; reciprocity enlarges the demand for the fruits of that labor, thereby insuring uninterrupted employment. In a word, protection is defense, reciprocity is conquest. There is therefore no abandonment of the doctrine of protection, but rather an increased demand for its maintenance. Under the policy of protection and reciprocity, coupled with that other policy now happily inaugurated of building our merchant marine and establishing swift and certain mail communications with the South American republics, there will be open to us a new market for the surplus products of our farms and factories. We shall relieve the seas of the globe with the stars of our day and the American republic will hold its place in the van of marching empires.

It is high time that the intolerable nuisance of firing off bombs and crackers from midnight until morning, to celebrate the advent of the Chinese New Year, should come to an end in Stockton. Unlike other California cities of this size, our Chinese quarter is in the very heart of the town, while individual habitations of the Mongolian are distributed throughout the business portion. At all these places the noise and confusion of exploding fireworks is kept up during the hours when people who have business to attend to the next morning desire to sleep. It is a nuisance which has no precedent in no other town of the state. It is a wholesale disturbance of the peace and tranquility of the city.—Stockton Mail.

Stockton is not the only sufferer. Fresno ears are weary of the internal din of banging bombs and snapping crackers, but the powers that be have more regard for the wishes of the superstitious heathen than for the peace and comfort of the white population. The same body that permits the Chinese nuisance to continue for a week prohibited the explosion of firecrackers on the Fourth of July.

KINGS RIVER WAGON ROAD.

The people of Sanger are working with commendable activity for the proposed wagon road to the mills of the Kings River Lumber company. They assembled in a mass meeting on Thursday evening last, and several enthusiastic speeches were made and committees appointed to solicit aid for the enterprise in the various localities which will be especially benefited. Supervisor Hanke was present and stated that the survey would be completed before the next meeting of the board, and then that body would know how to act. It was a question of money to make the necessary appropriation. The cost of the road had been estimated at \$10,000.

The construction of mountain roads is necessarily expensive, but in a country like Fresno, where the mountain territory is so large and where it embraces such a large variety of important resources, it is poor economy to hold the development of these resources in check by a failure to construct roads by which they may be reached and developed. The proposed road from Sanger will reach a section of heavily timbered country that is now practically inaccessible except from the south side of Kings river, upon a road leading into the Tulare county. Although the territory in which these large lumber interests are located lies in this county, it is shut off from business connections with the towns of the county. During the summer months from 500 to 600 men are employed at the sawmills alone, and there are also a good many permanent residents to whom this road would be a boon. For want of a road these people are all compelled to go to a neighboring county to reach a market and secure supplies. Fresno has too much wealth and enterprise to allow such a condition of affairs as that to continue. The road must be built.

REXINGTON CULLUM on Wednesday last introduced in substance the following bill:

No person shall be excused from testifying in any case or proceeding on the ground or for the reason that his testimony might tend to criminate or implicate himself, but such person shall not be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, conversation, which he may thus testify; provided that this section shall not exempt any party or witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in testifying as aforesaid.

It is that bill won't make a good law it will take a lawyer to take the reason why. Certainly the present law, which excuses a witness from testifying when his testimony would tend to criminate himself, frequently results in defeating the ends of justice by preventing the punishment of guilty persons. If the Cullum bill is not a good one we should like to have some one who is capable point out the defects.

The Alameda Farmers' alliance is credited with having adopted the following resolution:

We favor a law compelling every person once a year to make an oath that they have not been guilty of any criminal offense during the past year; a refusal to answer should be construed the same as guilty.

Guilty of what? The alliance people are advocating some excellent reforms, but if the above is not intended for a joke it is about as stupendous a piece of nonsense as was ever seriously perpetrated.

The editor of the San Jacinto Register, speaking of the visit to this city of the Southern California editors, says: "The guests were driven home at 2 p.m., greatly impressed with the vastness of Fresno county. We feel it a fine thing to belong in the same state with her."

ELECTRICITY FOR FRESNO.

President C. L. Baldwin of Pomona college, after his lecture upon "The Christian College" to the ministerial college, was requested by Rev. B. F. Sargent to give a "postscript" upon "Electricity for Fresno." Mr. Baldwin has been instrumental in raising a stock company to develop a water power twenty-eight miles from San Bernardino, and the electric companies will soon have in place three 1500 light dynamos five miles from the plains, on San Antonio canyon. He there has 1000 inches of water with a fall of 400 feet in about half a mile—a water power of about 500 horses. The loss due to the distance will amount to less than 20 per cent, and the copper wire used will be about the size of a slate pencil. They will use 15,000 volts on the main lines, stepping up from 1000 volts at the dynamo by means of a large transformer. This current will be reduced to 1000 volts at San Bernardino and distributed about town for lights and power purposes. Pomona, fourteen miles away, and other towns will be lighted.

Mr. Baldwin congratulated the people of Fresno upon the water power waiting in the San Jacinto river less than thirty miles away, and predicted that within three years there would be no room for steam engines for light or power in Fresno, but that ice, cold storage, street lighting and all forms of manufacture, great and small, would be run by the waters of the San Jacinto. He advised all to take care that neither they nor their friends invested in steam plants, gas plants, or overhead electric street railroads. The latter was doomed, in his judgment, to speedy disuse because of cost, danger and unsightliness.

Mr. Baldwin closed with the prediction that Fresno would become one of the best inland manufacturing towns in the state.

The cost of the plant to deliver 450 horse power in San Bernardino and Pomona in the form of incandescent lights generally distributed will not be over \$120,000. These lights would be worth at least per hour over \$500 per annum. This same power could be used to run motors during the day and would be worth no much more at rates usually charged in the east. If Fresno is looking for an enterprise which will stir its blood, here it is—develop the power in the San Jacinto.

DISCUSSING THE BALLOT LAW.

The new ballot law is the occasion of a good deal of difference of opinion. In some instances it is not perfectly clear as to the exact meaning and purpose of the law, and with their usual enterprise the newspaper editors are endeavoring to solve the knotty points and make clear to the wayfarer that which is obscure to the close observer. This discussion, by the way, is a good thing. It will eventually throw some light on a subject that is now decidedly in the dark, and upon which information is important to the citizen.

The Sacramento papers, in view of an approaching municipal election, are discussing the meaning of that provision of law which provides for independent nominations on petition addressed to the county clerk and signed by at least 5 per cent of the voters in the electoral district for which officers are to be elected. The Bee contends that any one who signs such a petition has no legal right to take part in any of the regular primaries, while the Record-Union argues that the prohibition only applies to taking part in the conventions. The following is the provision of law governing such cases:

No certificate of nomination shall contain the name of any person who shall be eligible for each office to be filled. No person shall join in nominating, under the provisions of this code, more than one nominee for each office to be filled; and no person who has voted in a convention for or against a candidate for office, shall join in nominating in any manner any other nominee for that office, and no person shall accept a nomination to more than one office.

The Oakland Tribune agrees with the Bee and says: "The wording of the provision is a little obscure, but it appears to us that the contention of the Bee is correct, for the reason that the object of the law is to prevent repeating. The man who joins in a nomination by petition should have no right to join in a nomination by means of primaries and a convention. To be sure no reference is made in terms to the primaries, but they are the foundation of the convention, and are part of the same political operation. The convention is merely the legal and concrete expression of the results of the primaries, and besides to allow a man to vote at the primaries, and at the same time join in nominations by petition, would simply be to encourage repeating. The same objections that apply to repeating at the final polls apply with almost equal force to the preliminary elections, and to permit it in the way contended for by the Record-Union, would simply be to stultify the law."

THESE ALFOND put his official foot in again last night when he demanded the discharge of a member of the fire department for no other reason than that the fireman had expressed the opinion that it was not in the power of the board to discharge members of the department. The firemen may not have shown a very large degree of respect for the board, but that has nothing to do with competence to fill its position, and in showing that amount of disrespect he was only doing in a mild way what everybody else does sympathetically.

If the opinion of engineers and experienced firemen are worthy of any consideration the Waterous engine now here on trial is altogether inferior to other engines of its class and cost. It will be a serious mistake if the city buys any other than a first class engine.

The Republican is glad of the opportunity to say that decency of decorum, at least, prevailed at the meeting of the council last night. The meeting was devoted to business instead of political oratory, and the result was altogether more satisfactory.

The pulpit has lost one of its most brilliant lights in the death of Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon. He was the most popular and able preacher of his time, and his death is a loss to the world, for through the medium of the press his sermons reached the English speaking people in all parts of the earth.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE.

Given a Pretty Thorough

Test Yesterday.

THE ADDRESS PUT IN COMPETITION

The Waterous Fails to Make Steam

and Throw Water Within the

Contract Time From Auction.

The recently purchased Waterous steam fire engine was given a partial test yesterday.

It was taken out to the foot of Ventura street, where that thoroughfare crosses the ditch, and sloped on the bridge, at California avenue, the test being by suction.

Mr. Chapman, the agent, and Mr. Clifton, the engineer for the Waterous company, had charge of the engine.

Chief Higgins acted for the city, and all the trustees were present, though Mayor Cole and Mr. Fahey came an hour late.

The appearance of the engine against her and so is her kind, though the broad wheels were specially ordered so by the council, it is claimed.

When the time for the trial arrived Chief Higgins directed the engine to be "milked," that is to have all the water drawn out, claiming that the last had been pumped out with water, and that under the circumstances a test would not be fair.

Mr. Chapman protested against such a course, saying that the engine would at once be filled with water, and that it was one of the features they advanced as in favor of their machine, as it enabled them to make steam more quickly.

The chief's wish was at last prevailed upon, and the engine was filled with water. The test was then made, with the following results:

Minutes.	Pounds Water of steam pressure.
2.30	10
3.40	10
3.45	15
4.45	20
11	40
12	45
13	60
14	70
15	80
16	90
17	100
18	110
19	120
20	130
21	140

She made steam from the cold and threw a stream in 7.35 minutes. The stream was a good one, but not very steady, the large volume of water was thrown. The stream was as follows—Steamer with various nozzles: Plain 1 1/2 inches—168 feet. Fanter 1 1/2 inches—187 feet. Plain 1 1/2 inches—227 feet.

When the last test was made the Waterous was undoubtedly doing her best. She carried 135 pounds of steam and the water pressure was 100 pounds. While this stream was being thrown a valve gave way, caused, it was claimed, by a test being soaked in.

The engine was then given a general demand from the trustees present the old Abrams engine, built five years ago, was put through the same test, after being emptied. She made steam and blew out 100 pounds of steam, though she failed to throw a stream as far as the Waterous, through the Siemens hose.

Minutes.	Pressure, Pounds.
2	10
2.45	15
3	18
3.15	20
3.30	22½
3.45	25
4	35
4.15	40
4.30	45
5	55
5.15	60
5.30	70
5.45	80

With 700 pounds steam, measure the

HIS HEAD IS LEVEL

In the Fight Against the Pinkertons.

MR. WATSON TO THE FORE

A Misunderstanding in the Alliance Ranks Likely to Result in a Rupture.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Farmers' Alliance sounded the war cry against the Pinkertons today. They declared that the detective agency he thoroughly investigated by the house and that legislation be enacted to suppress abuses alleged to be practiced by the quasi-military organization.

Some days ago Representative Watson, the Farmers' Alliance member from Georgia, presented a resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to investigate as quickly and as fully as possible the Pinkerton agency, and report to the house the result of their investigations. "It is our intention," said Watson to an Associated Press reporter this evening, "to push this thing to the bitter end. This resolution is a party measure, and the Farmers' Alliance representatives. We think that for corporations to arm and equip a standing army to settle difficulties with laborers by war is reducing the government to an anarchy."

"The resolution will be reported unfavorably," said Congressman Oates tonight, "for the reason that congress has no power to take away from the states the right to legislate upon it. In my opinion we have no right to inquire into it."

AN ALLIANCE SPLIT.
NEW YORK, January 29.—A Washington special says Jerry Simpson, Watson of Georgia, and Otis of Kansas have split from the other Alliance members of the house because they objected to the proposition made by the latter that they cast their lot with the Democrats.

SPOILING FOR FIGHT

Mr. Mitchell Desires of Meeting Mr. Sullivan.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—The Post dispatch this afternoon will say that Charley Mitchell has challenged John L. Sullivan to meet him. This is the outgrowth of the declaration Sullivan is credited with making in Butte city that he would like to get Mitchell in a 12-foot ring. On reading this the Butte boxer telegraphed to Mitchell, who is in the California athletic club, that he would fight Sullivan in a small ring before the club if it would offer a purse, and he would put up a stake of \$5000 on the outside that he would win. Mitchell, who is a former world champion, and Sullivan are under contract, in authority for the above, and states that Mitchell received a reply from President Fulton, who gave him \$7500 of Sullivan's money to fight Sullivan, but Sullivan says he will negotiate no further with the big fellow until after he meets Jackson. If he wins the black man will be paid \$1000, and if he loses he will be paid \$500. Sullivan will have no excuse for not meeting him.

AFTER MR. SULLIVAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—President Fulton was seen this afternoon in reference to the press dispatch from St. Louis, and he acknowledged that he had received a message from Charley Mitchell asking if the California club would give a purse for a match between himself (Mitchell) and John L. Sullivan. Fulton said he had wired back to Mitchell, saying that the California club will certainly give a reasonable purse for a match between Sullivan and Sullivan, and that he would make the match.

WATSON'S MASH.

LOS ANGELES, January 29.—The McCauley-Gonzalez heavy fight on Thursday night was won by McCauley in the fifty-fifth round. McCauley was very badly punished, his superior staying powers availing him. The fight was not concluded until 2 this morning.

TAKES HIS MEDICINE.

LINCOLN, February 1.—News of the decision of the United States supreme court in the Boyd-Thayer case was received quietly here. Governor Thayer declined to be interviewed, merely stating that he would abide by the decision of the supreme court. Other state officers were generally uncommunicative. Appointive officers accept the decision as final and are preparing to turn over their offices to other hands. Governor Thayer said that the state supreme court will not meet until February 10, and all the justices are out of the city.

WANT FEATHER STEPPERS.

NEW YORK, February 1.—A Washington correspondent telegraphs that Senator Stanford of California recently received a commission from the czar to exchange high bred Orloff stallions for an equal number of Stanford bred American mares. The proposition came from the czar's master of horse through a Russian agent at New York. Senator Stanford says he will be glad to make the exchange. He further said he was greatly struck with the Orloff horses when in Russia two years ago, but he does not think they compare with American horses in point of speed.

GOLD CONSORTATION.

SURGEON BAY, Wis., January 29.—A large party of fishermen working at the party on the ice in Death's door were carried out into the lake last night. Quite a number made a run for the shore and escaped. Six men are said to be floating at the mercy of a high wind on the ice which became dislodged from the shore.

"OLD PART"

The Famous Letter Produces a Law Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—Chairman Russell A. Wilson of the Democratic state central committee is a long way from getting that \$1000 which was offered by Chairman Stamp of the Republican state committee upon the production of the famous "Old Part" letter. On Thursday default of defendant, Mr. Stamp, was entered in the county clerk's office and judgment taken, but today J. A. Wayne, attorney for the defendant, filed notice of appeal to the supreme court. So the fight will be made in the highest tribunal of the state instead of in the superior court before Judge Wallace.

A HOODLE KING

Was Not Indicted by a Sacramento Jury.

SACRAMENTO, January 29.—The Sacramento county grand jury at a late hour this afternoon disposed of the case of Edward Bremer, a member of the late legislature who was charged with malfeasance in office. Similar charges were investigated by the San Francisco grand jury which was selected by Judge Wallace. The grand jury found that Bremer was not guilty of the charges.

WILL COME TO FRESNO

THE FAULT PRODUCERS OF THE STATE

Have Decided to Hold Their Next Convention in Fresno in February.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—The topic of fruit shipping was discussed at the monthly meeting of the State Horticultural society today. Mr. Stabler presided.

J. L. Mosher of San Jose spoke favorably of boxes as the best medium for shipping fruit.

HOW THEY DIED.

Bangings For Murder—Shootings and Preceding.

LINCOLN, Cal., January 29.—Andrew Dorjensen, the murderer of Emma Anderson, was hanged in jail here this afternoon.

GAVE IT AWAY.

Mrs. Hedges Tells of a Train Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Mrs. Hedges, wife of Marion Hedges, leader of the train robbers' gang, has made a statement to the police. She says that about two weeks before the robbery Hedges and she came to St. Louis and went to housekeeping in a cottage in the western part of the city. Subsequently they were joined by three other men, Adelbert Sly, Dink Wilson and James Francis. Early in the evening of the robbery the men left the house together. They got back about 2 in the morning and had money—quite a sum. They divided the money three or four days in the house and then Hedges, Sly and Wilson went west to California. Sly doesn't know where Francis went. Her husband told her to express her trunk to Florence there, and she did so. When she called for the trunk she was arrested. "They told me," said she, "Hedges had been killed and I did not know different until my arrival in St. Louis. I have not seen my husband since I left him to go for the trunk."

Called Home.

Augusta, Ga., January 29.—Mrs. Paul Hamilton Hayne, widow of the famous poet, died here today.

Crimin Caught It.

Petaluma, January 29.—P. Crimin of this city has been awarded the contract to furnish 25,000 tons of stone for new government fortifications at San Francisco.

MUST SALUTE THE FLAG

Or Abide by the Consequences.

ANOTHER FRIENDLY ULTIMATUM

The Little Republic Must Be Taught to Respect the Flag of This Nation.

New York, January 29.—The Herald's Washington special says: President Harrison will send tomorrow another ultimatum to the little South American republic. In substance this cable was sent here at an early hour this morning:

"Egan, Santiago, Chili.—President Harrison accepts of Chili's apology in the broad and generous spirit in which it was offered. Blaine."

A cable to this effect will follow: "Egan, Santiago, Chili.—While Chili's apology is, in terms, all that this country could ask, yet there is one thing more to be done before the dignity of the United States will be fully satisfied. Chili must salute the Stars and Stripes. Blaine."

Such was the decision at a meeting of the cabinet late this afternoon.

First cable—that is the one accepting the apology—also states that the nation of indemnity to the families of the United States killed and the fourteen others wounded can be settled without reference to arbitration.

The second cable—or the one demanding that the stars and stripes be hoisted—tells the United States that a salute to the United States flag will give emphasis and expression to Chile's apology which will make it doubly gratifying to the people of this country, and he is to understand that this government will insist upon it.

CLEVELAND STRIKERS

Hold a Little Sance of Their Own.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Over sixty of the most prominent Cleveland Democrats assembled this evening at a Murray hill hall, including E. Kelly Anderson, ex-Mayor Grace, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and others.

After considerable talk resolutions were adopted stating that a convention for the selection of delegates had been called for February 22, and asserting that the outcome of the convention will be in the hands of the people.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Give Davis, an Alliance member from Kansas, today introduced a bill authorizing the erection of postoffice buildings in places of more than 3000 inhabitants and in places of less population where there is a census of less than \$50,000 more than \$50,000. In the second series of buildings there shall be public libraries.

HOW IT WILL BE WORKED.

The commissioner of internal revenue has issued a regulation to collectors of internal revenue in regard to requests of spirits on withdrawal from warehouses. The regulation in effect authorizes an allowance for loss actually occasioned by absorption, evaporation and leakage after a package of spirits has been opened in warehouses by providing for the collection of the tax on the actual number of proof gallons in the package at the time of withdrawal.

While it is not altogether improbable that Chili may change her diplomatic representative at Washington, it is stated authoritatively that this government has taken no steps whatever to appoint a new representative to Chili.

It is stated that the United States originally offered substantial injury to which no powerful civilized state could be expected to submit. In conclusion the Spectator says the incident killed Blaine's policy of harmony.

REDDING CITY, January 30.—A great game of football was played today between Hopkins academy and Stanford university teams. The academy boys were small and light yet they played a very equal game with the big university men. During the second half Caves and Hupp of the academy, by quick work, made a touchdown. The score was 6 to 6.

That Deadly Weapon.
SONOMA, January 30.—The examination of J. G. Stout, who made an assault last week on W. R. Pizer, Senator J. P. Jones' partner, in a reclamation enterprise in this valley, took place today before Judge Cheney. Stout was held in the sum of \$500 to answer before the superior court on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon to do bodily injury.

With a Touch.
SAN LOUIS OBER, January 30.—Thirteen school districts, including that of this city and others adjacent, voted today on a proposition of establishing a union high school in this city. The vote was 50 to 1 in favor of it, and all districts heard from cast not a single vote against it.

Paid for the Privilege.
MARTINEZ, January 30.—John Denon of Antioch, who attempted to shoot a rival in the affections of a young woman in that town a short time ago, was fined \$200 by Superior Judge Jones today.

READY WITH HIS GUN

One of San Francisco's Nice Policemen

ATTEMPTS TO KILL A MAN
Some Interesting Criminal and General News Along the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 30.—Henry De Greyer, a well known contractor and a friend, was driving in Golden Gate park this afternoon. Officer Harper ordered him to stop and he did not do so, the officer lashed the horse.

The officer claims that De Greyer tried to draw a weapon and he, in self defense, drew his own revolver and fired twice, one bullet going through De Greyer's shoulder and the other penetrating his lungs.

On the other hand, it is claimed that De Greyer tried to drive on after the horse was lashed, paying no attention to another order to halt, and that the officer then drew his gun and shot him.

Officer Harper was taken to the German hospital where he is unconscious and in a precarious condition.

Officer Harper has been placed under arrest.

In Jail for Libel.
FRESNO, February 1.—A Boyer special says the defendants in the Quin libel suit were today sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail and a fine of \$500 and costs of prosecution. The defendants were Proprietor Milligan and Editor Porter of the Fresno Star. After the verdict they were taken to the county jail to serve their terms. It is said that after a short incarceration an application will be made to the board of pardons for their release.

It is also claimed that the board of pardons will be paid by the Democratic state committee.

Jumped for Life.
NEW YORK, February 1.—At a late hour tonight an overturned kerosene lamp on the second floor of a story brick tenement house at 80 Hester street started a blaze which in a few minutes had spread through the upper part of the building. Tenants were panic stricken. Some were hurled from the fire escape to the street and others were suffering from broken limbs and other injuries.

MEADSBURY, February 1.—Alice Mitchell and Lillie Johnson were arraigned in court today and the indictment read. Mrs. Mitchell did not speak. Colonel Grant, of counsel for defendants, spoke up, pleading not guilty as to Mrs. Johnson, and insanity as to Mrs. Mitchell. The prisoners were then remanded to jail. It is the intention of the defense to submit medical experts before a lunacy inquisition.

Hones and Raisins Improving.
NEW YORK, February 1.—California Lima beans less than in lots, sold for \$1.00 per bushel spot, showing a rather firm market. Large lots to arrive by freight vessels quoted at \$1.74 landed here. Lima layer California raisins are doing well. \$1.35 at 30 spot; \$1.35 at 40 spot; \$1.35 at 50 spot; \$1.35 at 60 spot; \$1.35 at 70 spot; \$1.35 at 80 spot; \$1.35 at 90 spot; \$1.35 at 100 spot.

Too Much Pressure.
FRESNO, February 1.—The Dispatch, Chicago, Pa., special says: The Butler County bank, a private banking institution, closed its doors and H. J. Hoyt, cashier, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. It is understood that several prominent old men are in the hands of the bank, and are involved, and if pushed over the edge, deposits are said to be upwards of \$50,000.

Called Home.
SAN FRANCISCO, February 1.—Jacob P. Leese, the first white settler in California, died here today, aged 82. He came to California in 1810, and built the first house in San Francisco in 1830.

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AN ENGLISH OPINION

Of the Recent Chilean Difficulty.

The Weekly Republican.

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

SALES is growing rapidly and doing so without much advertising. The town now has, according to the Herald, 108 business houses.

WIMBURN BURNER, exonerated by the Sacramento grand jury, is no less a booster than when he was indicted by the Wallace grand jury. Dr. B. is unquestionable. The Sacramento grand jury is a disgrace to the state.

Fresno's enterprising spirit is apparent. The Red Bluff Sentinel says: "It takes enterprise to make a good town. Look at Fresno, for everything that's going, and see it prospering doesn't pay."

The Sacramento Bee says that the police force of that city has been a crying evil in the nostrils of honest men about as long as they can stand it. We should think so. A crying evil in the nostrils is enough to exasperate any community.

Justice and business fairness demand that the agreement of citizens to secure a right of way for the Mountain railroad should be fulfilled without further delay. Mr. Pollocky has kept his part of the contract so far. Can other citizens afford to do less?

Sanger is moving properly now toward securing the building of the mountain road to the mills. The completion of this public improvement is almost as important to Fresno as it is to Sanger. Indeed, it will prove a benefit to the whole country, just as the Toll House road is, and should be made a public charge.

Says the San Diego Sun: "San Diego county produces a large share of the raisins grown in the state." The Sun has a peculiar idea of the value of the world's raisins. San Diego's raisin yield is confined to El Cajon valley and amounts to about 300,000 boxes out of the state's product of 2,000,000 boxes.

Says Jose in a tremor of excitement because his city attorney stood up in the presence of his mayor and city council and "cussed." That is really small cause for agitation. If San Jose think they have been scandalized they ought to attend one of Fresno's municipal performances and find out by comparison how really dignified and eminently respectable the conduct of her officials is.

The war correspondent of the Red Bluff Sentinel says that the United States is ill prepared for war because the hard tack foundries have been closed down for twenty-eight years, the crop of hog bones was light this year, while a long stretch of smiling peace had so demoralized the graybacks that not enough are left to pick pickles from going to sleep on a pile of fence rails while on duty.

A party of young men has been organized in San Diego to search for the cave in which Joaquín Murietta buried his treasure. Right this way, gentlemen. The bandit's cave is located in Fresno county. It contains barrels of coin, gold dust, diamonds and other things equally valuable. It has never been disturbed by residents here for the reason that money has been so easily made in mining growing that there was no inducement to carry away the contents of the cave.

It was stated in a Los Angeles dispatch of Tuesday that the rights of way formerly granted to the Atlantic and Pacific over the estate of General Beall in Kern county have been transferred to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, upon the satisfactory assurance that construction of the road will begin within a short time. This tends to substantiate other reports which indicate that the Santa Fe is finally to extend its line to its natural terminus at San Francisco.

A paper over at Santa Cruz expresses disappointment that Mrs. Legie-White or Mrs. White-Legie is not as beautiful as her photographs had led the scribbles to believe, which leads the Tribune Register to say that nothing was said of this desecration until after the lady had left the state. It is well to not fall before a re-orienting photograph; nor attach too much importance to the stories of great men having gained a classical education through a blue backed spelling book and a pine knot.

Tax Yankers like The New Year's Republican. The last issue of the Manchester, Mass. Cricket says: "We have on our desk the New Year's edition of THE FRESNO (CAL.) REPUBLICAN, a mammoth edition of twenty pages, finely and profusely illustrated, showing the remarkable resources, scenery and industries of that state. All interested in that section of the country should have a copy." There are still a few copies left. Send along your dime, good people, and you will get dollars worth of information. We want to spread the gospel of Fresno in all lands and before all people.

Tax Santa Fe is likely to be disciplined by the transcontinental association. Mr. Vining has issued a circular in which it is claimed that the Santa Fe took undue advantage of the other roads in putting the 50-cent orange rate into effect before it was authorized to do so. The matter will come up before the advisory board of the Western Traffic association. It is just possible that the Santa Fe is anxious to slip the yoke of the transcontinental association. It may have a very formidable competitor to the Southern Pacific.

It is by no means certain that a election of senators by popular vote would result in elevating the industrial standard of the body or in doing away with a brand. In a vote of election there are many ways in which money can be corruptly used to procure the through popular elections.—Indiana Journal.

AN UNSATISFACTORY ARGUMENT.

The esteemed and always argumentative Stockton Mail takes issue with "The Republican's" proposition that a railroad route would be beneficial to California. The Mail says that it would not be beneficial. To the contrary, that it would be an actual detriment to the state. It would be an interest of the coast. It may be conceded that there is something in the argument that cutting freight charges, slightly unsteady values for the time being, but in this the benefits realized by buyers and consumers are certainly equal to any inconvenience or loss that may result. In the shipment of our products to market the benefit is all on the side of the producer and dealer. There is no offset there. The cut falls into the pocket of the shipper with a certainty that is all the more pleasing because of its rarity. The ingenious editor of the Mail will hardly assert that it is not a benefit to California to have the cost of citrus fruit transportation to the east reduced from \$1.25 to 90 cents per 100 pounds. If it does so could he be not be able to make the orange growers believe it.

But it was more particularly in regard to passenger tariff from the east to California that the Mail's argument was contending that a cut rate would be beneficial. The Mail's argument in opposition to that proposition is unique. It believes that the railroad company is more vitally interested in the prosperity and development of California than most people are; likewise that it understands its own business better than other people do. Hence that if a reduction of rates from the east would be beneficial to California, that the company would make it without any advice or back talk from newspaper editors, who are not in a position to know how to run railroads properly. This sounds somewhat logical and might be accepted as conclusive but for one or two things. The first obstacle in the way of the Mail's sweeping assumption is that the interests of the state and the railroad company are not always in accord; the second is that the railroad company is not omnipotent. Like all other institutions of human creation it is liable to make mistakes. Tax Republicans is not entertaining an idea that it knows better how to run a railroad than does Mr. Huntington and his able associates, but it is nevertheless firm in the belief that a radical reduction of passenger rates from the east for ninety days would be of untold benefit to this state, and that the railroad company would not in the outcome be the loser. As to whether it would be a benefit to the state there is room for argument. It would bring thousands of people here who are anxious to escape the rigors of eastern winter and investigate the reports which have gone to them in regard to this land of sunshine and plenty. Therefore if the railroad company cannot recognize what it considers its interests to what are plainly the interests of the state, we hope for a rate war that will break down the barriers which prevent the needed influx of population.

The Mail's argument that the railroad company is omnipotent, and that its interests are identical with those of the state, is not satisfactory.

FOR DOING THEIR DUTY.

The County Review comes valiantly to the aid of Baird, the Madera bank wrecker, and Brown, who has been indicted with him. The Review seems to fear that Baird and Brown are being persecuted and goes out of its way to reflect, by insinuation, on the conduct of Return Roberts, president of the Bank of Madera, and A. J. Etter, a member of the sitting grand jury. Mr. Roberts is at the head of one of the most extensive enterprises in the county and generally a man who needs no vindication. He found that Baird, as cashier, had committed forgeries right and left and wrecked the bank of which he had charge, acts which would have brought ruin on many people of Madera but for the intervention of the Pacific bank. Like an honest, law abiding man, who felt it his duty to protect others against so unscrupulous a person, he brought Baird's case before the grand jury. Mr. Etter is a leading business man of Madera, a man who pays his debts and lives an exemplary life. He, as a director of the bank which Baird swamped by his forgeries became co-surety of that fellow's crimes. Respecting his oath as a grand jurymen he could do no less than report such knowledge. As to indicting Baird, Mr. Etter's vote counted no more than that of the other eighteen members. What is known of his associates on the grand jury makes us safe in saying that unless Baird's crimes had been made plain before a doubt Mr. Etter could not have induced them to find indictments against the young Napoleon of finance of Fresno county. The other eighteen men on the jury are not the sort of men to permit Mr. Etter to persecute any one, nor is Mr. Etter a man to resort to such methods. The Review knows that Baird has been guilty of grave crimes. He is more guilty than thousands of men in San Quentin. Why is it persecution for the grand jury to indict him?

The Duke of Marlborough in the January number of the North American Review says: "The squariness of America is the legal profession. It rules the country from end to end with its nose on the ground. It compels the most educated and the best trained intellects of the country. It is clear that in the not distant future America will be possessed of a representative class of landed nobles who will vie in luxury and wealth with anything that the old world ever produced." The unprecedented accumulation of wealth by the wealthy class of Americans gives some ground for the above opinion, but if the signs of the times do not prove misleading the threatened danger will be averted. Public opinion is awake to the necessity of placing restrictions upon the limitless ambition of the nobility of wealth, and public opinion is more effective in accomplishing its purposes in this land of republicanism than in any hereditary government. It is not yet conceded that the masses in America are not able to protect themselves.

By their visit to the orange and lemon groves of Centerville, near Sanger, the owners of southern California were convinced that oranges can and do grow in Fresno county. Ten years hence this county will be a large shipper of citrus fruits. Most of the foothill country is adapted to its cultivation.

LOOKS PROMISING.

The facts developed at the railroad convention held at Bakersfield on Tuesday are encouraging. The projected railway outlet from this valley direct to the coast is undoubtedly a feasible one, and the outlook for its construction is full of promise. The gentlemen who represented Fresno in that convention went to Bakersfield impressed with the idea that the project is a visionary one, but they have returned enthusiastic believers in the practicability and great value of the road to the entire valley and to Fresno in particular. The proposed route is on as nearly a direct line as may be possible from this city to the coast. The nearest deep-water harbor on the coast, Bakersfield and Tulare are to be connected by branches from this line. The Fresno delegates discovered at that meeting that the people of San Luis county are not only thoroughly in earnest on this proposition, but that they are organized and have with them a number of the wealthiest and most influential men in that part of the state. Their first and cherished plan of having the road built by the counties that will traverse it is not yet given up. The question of legality will be at once submitted to the leading authorities of the state, and if a favorable opinion is secured steps will be taken to have bond elections called in the various counties. It is to be hoped that the law will permit such action. A road built and owned by the counties would settle at once for all time the question of reasonable transportation rates. There could be no combining or pooling with a road owned by the people. If it be decided that the counties cannot build the road, a company will then be organized and the road will be built and operated by private capital. In that event the benefits of ordinary competition will be realized and terminal privileges will not be longer denied by the Southern Pacific.

Port Harford is an excellent small harbor, much cheaper of access than the port of San Francisco, and in the event of the building of the Nicaragua canal will bring Fresno over 200 miles nearer that great highway of commerce than by way of San Francisco. Fresno can well afford to lend her cordial assistance to this great enterprise.

WHY NOT ARBITRATE?

The suggestion in the Central Californian that the triangular legal controversy over the Fresno street canal be submitted to arbitration, is worthy of consideration. The parties to this case are all deeply interested, and with their interests are involved those of many people. The litigation if continued promises to be long and extremely expensive, and it is doubtful if any interest connected with it will come out in any better shape than it would if passed upon and determined by a capable and honest committee of arbitration. That being the case, to continue litigation must necessarily result in loss to all parties.

To permit the canal to longer continue in its present disgraceful condition is not to be thought of. If some shorter road cannot be found for a settlement of this case than that which leads through the courts, the canal company will have to be compelled in some manner to abate once the horrible nuisance it is maintaining in the very heart of the city. The health of the city is of paramount importance, and too many chances have already been taken.

The three interested parties can well afford to join in making this canal a permanent benefit instead of what it now is. Why not do so? The interests of the city imperatively demand an immediate settlement of this unfortunate controversy. The parties in this case are interested in the welfare of the city. They will never have a better opportunity to do it a very real service.

THAT PARK.

The frogs are croaking merrily in the lakelets which lie between the Southern Pacific depot and the business center of this admirable city. They are evidently pleased with their surroundings. The yielding mud and variety of moist emells are to them congenial environments. If the people of Fresno were frogs, or terrapins, or even mud hens, they might also be pleased with these conditions existing conveniently in the heart of the city. But Fresno people are not built that way. Mud is obnoxious to them. They do not lake kindly to water, and the whole frog pond layout is to them extremely objectionable.

This leads one more to the park proposition. What is going to be done with it? Is so desirable an improvement to fall flat for no other reason than a lack of unified action on the part of those to whom the matter has been confided? If anything is to be done this season it should be done at once, and it is evident that without a radical change nothing will be done. At present the matter is in the hands of the city council and a committee of ten citizens—two from each ward. This unwieldy executive committee has succeeded in having one unsatisfactory meeting. Other attempts have been made to hold meetings, but without success. The fact may as well be conceded at once that nothing will be accomplished under the present arrangement. The trustees should either take the matter into their own hands, or turn it over entirely to a committee of not more than five active citizens. The double jointed, official and non-official committee is a failure. End its existence without further ceremony, and let the move for the park go ahead.

Curcio has tried the new ballot law and likes it. The Daily Sentinel of that place says regarding the way it works: "Chicago had her first experience of voting under the new Australian system yesterday, and it proved a magnificent success. All the old evils of the old system, such as hired ticket peddlers, runners, etc., are completely knocked out, and the easy and simple mode gives every candidate the same chance to run upon his merits. There is no marching a man up to the polls with a ticket in his hand ready to be put in the box, neither is there the old dodge of exchanging a voter's ticket as he approaches the polls."

GOVERNOR BOIES VS. HIMSELF.

On December 23, 1890, Governor Boies of Iowa delivered a dinner given by the Reform club, and after he had filled himself with the fat of the land he rose up before the throng of capon legislators and made a speech. Among other unhappy things said by the governor on this happy occasion was the following: "I have spoken of the condition of agricultural industries in my own state; I have called attention to the fact that for years these industries have been prosecuted at a loss instead of a profit, and I have said that the business of the nation, and to the politicians as well, that some plan must be devised to get this industry on a different basis, for this nation must prepare for a storm, the consequences of which—in both a political and economic sense—no man can measure."

I want to say further that the men engaged in this industry are not going to wait for a home market to grow up in the United States, and also for the business of the nation, and to the politicians as well, that some plan must be devised to get this industry on a different basis, for this nation must prepare for a storm, the consequences of which—in both a political and economic sense—no man can measure."

On January 12, 1892, a year or two after this memorable event, Governor Boies issued his official message to the legislature, which contained these statements: "A provision in the constitution of our state directs that 'the governor shall convey to the general assembly information concerning the condition of the state and recommend such legislation as he may deem expedient.'"

In discharging this duty it is my pleasant privilege to say that at no time in the history of Iowa have her people been blessed with more general prosperity than at the present time. In each of the years comprising the last biennial period we have been favored with abundant crops."

When increased prices for the products of the soil had been secured, and the value in the market value of the agricultural lands of our state. A marked impetus has been given to the upbuilding of our cities and towns. An era of general prosperity has been inaugurated, and the people are engaged in the pursuit of the great staples of the world. In each of the years comprising the last biennial period we have been favored with abundant crops."

Governor Boies was talking politics in 1890, in 1892 he was stating plain facts. In 1890 he attributed agricultural depression to the protective tariff; in 1892, with an increased tariff, he testifies to the unmistakable evidences of the general prosperity with which we are blessed.

In the case of Boies vs. Himself the demeror of the defendant is sustained on the ground that the plaintiff was unable to tell the truth because of political bias.

A TALE OF POISON.

Benso Tells a Withering Tale of Woe.

THE CAVELTY OF JEALOUSY.

No Doubt Benso's Love of Mrs. Lavarino Caused Him to Attempt Crime.

Jim Benso, now at the county hospital, and who accused Mrs. Rosa Lavarino with intent to poison him on Saturday afternoon last in his boarding house across the track, still persists in his charge.

Benso lies in ward C and is now so far recovered from paralysis of the limbs that he can take his meals in the dining room.

"Lavarino and I are countrymen—Italians," he said in a reporter yesterday, "and natives of Genoa. I left home about nineteen years ago, being then about 11 years old. I came as cabin boy on a ship which I deserted at San Francisco. Getting into the Lalia quarter I was soon put to use and soon worked myself up from pantry boy to a full fledged cook. Several years ago I came to Fresno where I am well known, having worked in hotels and chophouses all over town."

"Four years ago I made the acquaintance of the Lavarinos. They had come from Merced and were running a boarding house at which I became cook. From time to time I quit the job but about a year ago I went back. I was then held the position of foreman on a vineyard owned by a doctor whose name I forgot, came to live with the Lavarinos, and that this fellow and Mrs. Lavarino became my employers. I was paid only on the part of the husband. Benso claims that he was the only man who knew of this intimacy and it was fear of exposure that caused her to attempt to poison him."

His own story is as follows: "Mrs. Lavarino and he became very intimate and Lucks several times got badly licked by the woman's husband—jealous, of course. Fearing a revelation of the intimacy between the pair by Lucks, he was in a hurry to leave the place. He was an inmate of the insane asylum, but was discharged last Tuesday as cured. He has been arrested before for white out on probation, but because he had legally means at that time he was not sent to the penitentiary. The last time he was out he had a boy named Charles Backstrom robbed the Postoffice store. Backstrom was sent to prison."

THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Much Interest is Being Manifested in Its Organization.

There was quite a well attended meeting at the city hall last evening, at 8 o'clock, of those in favor of organizing an artillery company in this city. B. T. Alford, president and J. D. Jones acted as secretary. The meeting was called to order by Wright who was present and assisted by his counsel. Both addressed the meeting.

General Miller encouraged the movement, and urged the enlistment of regulations bearing on the organization of artillery companies.

Major Wright recommended that those desirous of organizing a company divide themselves into two divisions, one to be known as the "Artillery" and the other as the "Cavalry." The next legislative act they might expect an appropriation and organize a company. To be more explicit, he recommended that they form themselves into a detached company.

Several others spoke, the general sentiment being in favor of organizing in the immediate future.

THE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

LIVELY MEETING HELD YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

All Differences Amicably Arranged and Dr. Leach Withdraws His Resignation.

A rather interesting meeting of the directors of the Fresno Fair Grounds association was held at the office of the association in the Hughes hotel building yesterday afternoon.

All the members of the board were present save T. C. White. The affairs of the association were discussed very fully and at great length, to the lasting good of the institution.

Dr. Leach was finally induced to withdraw his resignation and not only to remain on the board, but also at the head of the institution, as he has been since the formation of the association.

John Reichman, cashier of the Farmers' bank, was then chosen secretary, with the understanding that he is simply to keep the books and keep track of the financial affairs of the association.

To attend to the outside affairs that were heretofore attended to by the secretary and the hustling for entries, etc., a new office was created, that of general manager, which George L. Marlow was elected.

It was decided to give a series of races on February 22.

Charles Owens, of Owens Brothers, was elected to succeed Colonel Harry I. Thornton, resigned.

THE FRUIT GROWERS.

They Will Be Here on February 15 Next.

The convention of the fruit producers of California will be held on Thursday, February 15. The meeting has been called by the state board of horticulture and meets for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing into one organization to better control and market their products, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The state fruit growers' convention held at Marysville in November, 1891, adopted a plan for the disposition of the dried fruits. In adopting the plan the convention also organized therein the probable solution of this most difficult problem connected with our fruit industry.

On the same day the eastern fruit and produce dealers' excursion will arrive in this city.

MORE CONCRETE NEEDED.

Archibald Currier, under whose plans and instructions the additions to the court house are to be erected, arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning.

He was summoned in order to advise what should be done in the matter of further excavations for the north wing of the court house. The plan will not reach the hardpan, and the soil is thought insufficient to sustain the weight of the building.

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THE SCHOOL EXHIBIT

Largely Attended by Parents and Officials.

MAGNIFICENT SHOWING MADE

Some Comment Upon the Display and How the Results Achieved Were Reached.

Thousands of parents availed themselves of the opportunity yesterday and today of seeing how the practical work of education was being carried out in the schools of Fresno.

In many respects the showing was a revelation to parents and also to educators from other sections, many of whom were present yesterday.

Some of the city trustees drove with Mr. Hutton yesterday afternoon to all the buildings and examined the exhibit. They were much pleased with the work. They are thoroughly impressed that Fresno needs a new high school building and has no time to spare in getting it ready for next year. It is to be hoped that the object lesson will have a beneficial effect on the trustees, though the people have ceased expecting any good from that quarter.

A Republican reporter made a tour of all the buildings and was amply rewarded for the labor involved.

All the drawing seen in the schools is free hand, no rules being used either for making the lines or for measuring them. The system of industrial drawing has been in use a year and a half and shows splendid results. Drawing from nature was begun but a month ago. The work displayed would have been an impossibility but for the training in industrial drawing. The two kinds now are to go hand in hand.

The map drawing is from a system devised by Superintendent Hutton and is an application to geography of the principles contained in the industrial drawing. Closely allied to this is the work in sand molding. With moist sand and a specially prepared card, any model the student can make in relief. A beginning has just been made in modeling in pottery and the display is very creditable.

Last Monday Professor Hutton showed the pupils in some rooms an example of wood carving and asked what they could do. All were anxious to try, but many could not get material for work. The display in this department for the short time was marvelous. It is the intention to keep up this work. There is not time to do it in school, pupils are encouraged to do all kinds of handwork at home. The girls do sewing, cooking, etc., the boys carrying and other work in wood.

The primary work in writing was particularly commendable. The work is begun with very soft lead pencil on rough paper. The lines are made very lightly, thus preventing the close grip of the pencil and cramped movement. Next follows drill exercises for free arm movement with pen and ink. The specimens of the primary grade to all grades of development. When it has been done, this system must produce fine results. The cleanly condition of the specimens exhibited was particularly noticeable.

The development of the young mind was easily traceable from the lower to the higher grade and it afforded a splendid opportunity for study. Nothing is more interesting than to watch the child's mind unfold, like the flowers of spring, tracing it from the rude and simple efforts of the primary grade to the delicate work of the graduating class of the high school. All this was laid bare at this exhibit and the comparisons did no discredit to the teachers as individual educators, nor yet to the system as a whole.

It is to be hoped that these exhibits may be made half yearly. They will be productive of much good, furnishing an incentive to pupils and teachers and will tend to bring parents and the friends of the schools generally into closer relations with the schools and their great work.

It is to be regretted that notes gathered in all the schools cannot be used for lack of space, and then one room was a fair sample of another, save in degree of development. Where all did as well from the foot of the ladder to the top rung of the high school, comparisons would be undesirable and unfair.

The members of the board of education did the teachers and pupils the honor to attend in a body and they were both edified and instructed. It is to be hoped that no person having a child in the schools will miss seeing the next exhibit.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

A bill to authorize loan of guns to the guards.

Things are progressing swimmingly with the proposed artillery company and another meeting of the members and others interested in it will be held on Tuesday evening. The movement has the active sympathy of the officers of the National Guard.

Congressman Cutting will on tomorrow introduce a bill in Congress authorizing the secretary of war to loan to the National Guard light artillery for practice. Any state having 200 regularly equipped and uniformed men in the militia will be entitled to the benefits of the act upon furnishing bonds in a sum twice the value of the guns, caissons and other equipments so loaned. The government can afford to do this as it has scores and scores of 3 and 5½-inch rifles which are rusting away in different arsenals, while the militia, as in California, for instance, must be satisfied with obsolete old smoothbore 40 and 50 years old.

HAD A GUN

And shot himself in the leg with it.

Lon Durham of Snyway valley visited Sanger yesterday, carrying with him in his hip pocket a .44-caliber.

In going out of a door in the Hotel de France he struck the frame work with such force as to cause the pistol to be discharged.

The bullet entered the right leg below the knee and plowed its way out at the ankle, causing a serious and painful flesh wound.

RESIDENCE BURNED.

James Parker's home falls a prey to fire.

On Tuesday morning last the residence of James Parker, on the San Joaquin north of Fresno, was totally destroyed by fire, together with its contents.

The fire originated from a defective stove and had gained such headway before it was discovered that it could not be stopped by the appliances at hand. The loss is about \$1000. No insurance.

The residence of Charles Striven, only 20 yards away was saved.

THE CAUSE OF CHARITY

An Appeal to the Benevolent and the Generous.

CATHOLIC LADIES' AID SOCIETY

Good Work It is Constantly Doing Among the Poor—Lend It a Helping Hand.

The Catholic Ladies' Aid society will hold their annual donation social at Armory hall, in the Barton opera house, on Tuesday, February 9, at 8 o'clock.

The cause for the social is a desire on the part of the ladies to replenish their treasury and render, from which they are enabled to aid the poor and destitute of the city in their battles for bread.

The poor and destitute all persons do not see, but the ladies find them and there is no fear but they will find place and use for every cent of money and for every pound of provisions that may find its way into their hands.

The present winter has been rather severe. Cases of destitution have been numerous, the suffering great and the need frequent. As long as they could these ladies have not only been willing to respond to every call, but now their treasury is depleted and they need assistance.

CALL FOR HELP.

They feel obliged to call upon the kind, the good-hearted and the charitable to help them in their good work. It is to be hoped that each and every gentleman of means will assist the ladies by purchasing a ticket for the social and thereby become coworkers with them in their sublime calling. Charity to the poor is the first object of this society. Charity, unobscured by any political or religious bias, that grand charity that, when extended, avoids as much as possible humiliating the poor; that nourishes, consoles, encourages, elevates and exalts the human soul; that reaches to all needs; in fine, that universal charity—the spirit of God; prompt, noble, tender and sweet.

Such is the exemplary charity practiced by the ladies of the Catholic Ladies' Aid society. Through sectarianism in membership it is universal in its work of mercy. It knows no favorites of race, color or creed. Its objects are the relief of the poor and the social and intellectual improvement of its members. None but Catholic ladies can become active members. Persons of other religious creeds can become honorary members, however, by paying \$2 a year, and contributing members by paying in addition to \$1 a year 25 cents a month dues. The following excerpt from the by-laws of the sub-branches will give an idea of the scope of the work which the Catholic ladies have undertaken to perform:

"The chairman of the relief committee shall have the disbursing of all money for relief purposes and shall see that such persons as the committee shall approve. The members of this committee shall investigate all applications for relief and administer to the same, visit the sick and make quarterly reports in writing to the society to the following effect:

"The home and employment committee shall secure the admission of homeless and friendless orphans to homes in private families or other suitable places and shall secure employment for those in need of same."

There shall be a committee appointed to visit hospitals, prisons and report at the meetings the same as the relief committee.

Ten per cent of all money received from socials and entertainments shall be set apart as a fund for the use of sick members."

FAMILY REMEDY.

As a part of the spirit of charity of this society is the relief of forty-one families assisted in the last eighteen months only seven claimed to be Catholic; forty-two were non-Catholics of all creeds.

These ladies allow a request that for the sake of sweet charity everybody attend the social. By so doing you will extend a helping hand to those ladies in their good work. Gentlemen will be admitted on the payment of 50 cents. The ladies are called upon to contribute a pound (or as many pounds as they wish to give) of provisions of some kind. The first part of the evening will be devoted to a musical and literary program, which promises to be very interesting, as the best talent in the city will take part, after which dancing will be the order.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

HUMAN BONES FOUND

PANOCHE CREEK YIELDS UP MORE MYSTERIES.

Headless Trunks and Trunkless Heads Mixed Up in Hopeless Confusion.

The wonders and mysteries of the West Side will never cease. Petrifications without end have been found and brought out to astonish the world.

Now the plains are giving up the bones of mysterious dead. On January 25 the frame of a human being was found on the banks of Panoche creek, in the coast range in this county, by B. B. Remond and James Fleming. The skull and arms only were missing and have not yet been found.

George C. Schenck, some time ago found the skeleton of what was evidently a young woman. The head was missing. On the ranch of Hy B. Schueibler the remains of a child 10 or 12 years were found.

Two miles from these several years ago a rise in the Panoche valley out of a skeleton. Indeed the valley seems to be a sort of modern Galloway.

This section of country was the rendezvous of Joaquin Murietta and of Vasquez the outlaw, and it is to this day the hiding place of the road and there are reports from justice. It is possible that the private graveyards of Marietta and Vasquez are being uncovered.

THE KAWAH ROAD.

Its Cost Did Not Exceed Twenty Thousand Dollars.

M. J. Wright, register of the Visalia land office, is now in Los Angeles as a witness in the case of the Kaweah colonists, which will come up for trial there in a few days. Mr. Wright says there are now only about twenty persons at Kaweah, mostly women. He does not think there is any organization yet held in the colony. The men are at work for the farmers around in the valley, the nearest farm being twenty miles away, and are earning it a day. This keeps the families in Kaweah. He says the people at Tulare are favorable to having congress appropriate money to pay the colonists for the road they built, as it is useful and is traveled by persons going into the park. It cost about \$1000 per mile to grade the road and there are eighteen miles of it. He thinks \$18,000 is all congress should give them if they are given anything.

The road is simply constructed. It

THE CITY TRUSTEES

A Businesslike Meeting Held Last Evening.

ACTION ON RESERVATION PARK

Mr. Alfond Wants to Fine Driver Wallace of Engine No. 1, But Fails.

A regular meeting of the city trustees was held last evening. Trustee Cole in the chair, all the members present.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and of several adjourned meetings were read and approved.

The application of Joe Moore and John Fields, both colored, for a liquor license at 1141 G street, was on motion of Mr. Alfond denied.

City Attorney Terry reported that he had not been able to see Mr. Pollocky in reference to vacating an alley on East Tulara street, as desired, and the matter was postponed.

Lowt & Schneider made application for a liquor license in the basement of the Fiske block, corner Mariposa and J streets. A remonstrance was also handed in, bearing forty names, against the granting of this license, and was filed with the petition, which went over until next meeting.

W. M. Ward made application for a liquor license at 1233 Mariposa street, and so did D. J. Cady for a license at the Grand Central and Elia Barton in the basement of the Barton "era house, all of which went over under a gavel.

Application was made for an all-night dance at the corner of Tulara and J streets. An application for an electric light at G and Tulara streets was granted on motion of Mr. Alfond.

On motion of Mr. Alfond an electric light was granted at Mariposa and the corner of Tulara and J streets. Danahoe, Emmons & Co. asked permission of putting up hitching posts similar to those used by Mr. Warner. Referred to the street committee with power to act, if a h. x. advertisement were not wanted.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Recorder Lanning made his monthly report. Thirteen cases had been tried before him, netting \$17.50 cash in fines. The report of the pound master showed that he had caught 82 dogs during the month, that 10 had been returned, 40 killed, 7 sold and seven are on hand. Three horses had been captured, 1 returned and 2 sold. Two cows were captured and one returned. The cash receipts were \$40.50, of which the city clerk's report was as follows:

40 dog tags, less commission... \$ 141.00
Delinquent taxes, etc... 55.75

Total... \$ 196.75

All of which was paid into the city treasury.

City Marshal Morgan reported that he had received licenses as follows during January:

Liquor licenses... \$ 238.51
Other licenses... 1100.50

Grand total... \$1339.04

WATER RATES.

The charter of the city makes it obligatory on the city council to establish annually, in the month of February, by ordinance, the water rates to be charged to consumers by the Fresno Water company. The last ordinance was passed on the 12th of January, and was to the effect that the water rates to be charged to consumers by the Fresno Water company, for the month of February, should be as follows:

Section 1.—From White's Bridge to the ridge about six miles north of Lillis, thirty-two miles simple averaging to not more than \$5000 a mile, or \$100,000.

Section 2.—Through the ridge to Tulare lake, eighteen miles, where the out fall average at least twelve feet from surface to the bottom of canal, requiring an opening 132 feet wide across the river. This may cost \$25,000 a mile, or \$450,000.

The profile in these two sections rises from 105 feet at White's Bridge to 210 feet at the foot of the ridge and drops to 235 feet at Tulare lake, thus making a fall of thirty-five feet in the 50 mile length of these two sections.

Section 3.—Dredging a channel through Tulare lake, say thirty miles, an undertaking which would be a costly one, estimated until careful examination has been had, but which will probably not exceed \$2500 per mile, or \$75,000.

Section 4.—From Tulare lake to the end of Henry Miller's canal, about twenty miles, which will cost say \$6000 per mile, or \$120,000.

Section 5.—The Kern Valley Water company's Henry Miller's canal is about twenty-five miles long, heading in Buena Vista lake reservoir. This section, already built, will only require locks to make it navigable.

The fall in the forty-five miles from Buena Vista to Tulare lake is about 100 feet, so that twenty-five locks, costing about \$3000 each, or \$75,000 in the aggregate, will be needed in sections 4 and 5.

This summarizes the expenses as follows:

Dredging to White's Bridge... \$125,000
White's Bridge to Fresno... 200,000
Section 1... 100,000
Section 2... 450,000
Section 3... 75,000
Section 4... 150,000
Locks on sections 4 and 5... 75,000

Total for 219 miles... \$1,275,000
Or an average of about \$5800 per mile.

It is presented that no one can say "What good will this canal accomplish if finished?" for its advantages are obvious and so many; and aside from the convenience and cheapness of water for the city, there are two things of almost incalculable value that will result.

First—This canal will run to the lowest portion of the valley, its very trough is there, and if only used for drainage purposes will become of immense advantage to the city for many years.

It is evident to everyone at all conversant with agricultural and horticultural conditions that the San Joaquin valley is rapidly reaching a point where drainage, as such, is imperative, and that the city is in a position to do it.

The depth of water level, low to the surface is gradually diminishing, and an extensive drainage system will be long and absolutely requisite.

Second—Reclamation and preservation of the lands of splendid land will also result from this proposed canal. For example, it is often remarked that the waters of Tulare lake, which receded for a term of years, are gradually rising. In recent numbers the water has risen to the body of land and would build the whole canal and absolutely prevent the 250,000 acres against any future overflow.

This of itself is sufficient warrant for the canal, for it will at once make \$40 per acre of the city and at the same time, value—practically nothing.

The convention has initiated a good work. The people along the line should complete it.

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40 dog tags, less commission... \$ 141.00
Delinquent taxes, etc... 55.75

Total... \$ 196.75

All of which was paid into the city treasury.

City Marshal Morgan reported that he had received licenses as follows during January:

Liquor licenses... \$ 238.51
Other licenses... 1100.50

Grand total... \$1339.04

WATER RATES.

The charter of the city makes it obligatory on the city council to establish annually, in the month of February, by ordinance, the water rates to be charged to consumers by the Fresno Water company. The last ordinance was passed on the 12th of January, and was to the effect that the water rates to be charged to consumers by the Fresno Water company, for the month of February, should be as follows:

Section 1.—From White's Bridge to the ridge about six miles north of Lillis, thirty-two miles simple averaging to not more than \$5000 a mile, or \$100,000.

Section 2.—Through the ridge to Tulare lake, eighteen miles, where the out fall average at least twelve feet from surface to the bottom of canal, requiring an opening 132 feet wide across the river. This may cost \$25,000 a mile, or \$450,000.

The profile in these two sections rises from 105 feet at White's Bridge to 210 feet at the foot of the ridge and drops to 235 feet at Tulare lake, thus making a fall of thirty-five feet in the 50 mile length of these two sections.

Section 3.—Dredging a channel through Tulare lake, say thirty miles, an undertaking which would be a costly one, estimated until careful examination has been had, but which will probably not exceed \$2500 per mile, or \$75,000.

Section 4.—From Tulare lake to the end of Henry Miller's canal, about twenty miles, which will cost say \$6000 per mile, or \$120,000.

Section 5.—The Kern Valley Water company's Henry Miller's canal is about twenty-five miles long, heading in Buena Vista lake reservoir. This section, already built, will only require locks to make it navigable.

The fall in the forty-five miles from Buena Vista to Tulare lake is about 100 feet, so that twenty-five locks, costing about \$3000 each, or \$75,000 in the aggregate, will be needed in sections 4 and 5.

This summarizes the expenses as follows:

Dredging to White's Bridge... \$125,000
White's Bridge to Fresno... 200,000
Section 1... 100,000
Section 2... 450,000
Section 3... 75,000
Section 4... 150,000
Locks on sections 4 and 5... 75,000

Total for 219 miles... \$1,275,000
Or an average of about \$5800 per mile.

It is presented that no one can say "What good will this canal accomplish if finished?" for its advantages are obvious and so many; and aside from the convenience and cheapness of water for the city, there are two things of almost incalculable value that will result.

First—This canal will run to the lowest portion of the valley, its very trough is there, and if only used for drainage purposes will become of immense advantage to the city for many years.

It is evident to everyone at all conversant with agricultural and horticultural conditions that the San Joaquin valley is rapidly reaching a point where drainage, as such, is imperative, and that the city is in a position to do it.

The depth of water level, low to the surface is gradually diminishing, and an extensive drainage system will be long and absolutely requisite.

Second—Reclamation and preservation of the lands of splendid land will also result from this proposed canal. For example, it is often remarked that the waters of Tulare lake, which receded for a term of years, are gradually rising. In recent numbers the water has risen to the body of land and would build the whole canal and absolutely prevent the 250,000 acres against any future overflow.

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THE CITY TRUSTEES

A Businesslike Meeting Held Last Evening.

ACTION ON RESERVATION PARK

Mr. Alfond Wants to Fine Driver Wallace of Engine No. 1, But Fails.

A regular meeting of the city trustees was held last evening. Trustee Cole in the chair, all the members present.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and of several adjourned meetings were read and approved.

The application of Joe Moore and John Fields, both colored, for a liquor license at 1141 G street, was on motion of Mr. Alfond denied.

City Attorney Terry reported that he had not been able to see Mr. Pollocky in reference to vacating an alley on East Tulara street, as desired, and the matter was postponed.

Lowt & Schneider made application for a liquor license in the basement of the Fiske block, corner Mariposa and J streets. A remonstrance was also handed in, bearing forty names, against the granting of this license, and was filed with the petition, which went over until next meeting.

W. M. Ward made application for a liquor license at 1233 Mariposa street, and so did D. J. Cady for a license at the Grand Central and Elia Barton in the basement of the Barton "era house, all of which went over under a gavel.

Application was made for an all-night dance at the corner of Tulara and J streets. An application for an electric light at G and Tulara streets was granted on motion of Mr. Alfond.

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PHILO JOHNS' SLAYER

John Murphy's Trial to Begin Today.

BOOKS
1
RK.

W. H. Gifford
Joseph Elmore
Christ. Seemann